ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT MYSORE

23rd OCTOBER 1912.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasing duty to welcome you to this the twenty-ninth meeting of the Dasara Representative Assembly, and to lay before you by command of His Highness the Maharaja, a brief account of some of the more important results of the administration of the State during the past official year, and of the measures under contemplation for the present year. In proceeding to do so, I cannot commence more appropriately than by referring to the great historic event which was celebrated with unsurpassed brilliance and splendour at Delhi in December last, *viz.*, the IMPERIAL DURBAR for announcing the solemnity of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty, KING GEORGE V, EMPEROR of INDIA. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's *Kharita*, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Delhi accompanied by His Highness the Yuvaraja and attended by the principal Officers and Sirdars of the State and a few of the leading representative non-official gentlemen. It was an extraordinary privilege, indeed, to one and all to be present at the great Coronation Durbar. On that occasion the Knighthood of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness the Yuvaraja, and the Mysore State occupied a prominent place in the Durbar Honours list. This most auspicious event was also celebrated locally throughout the State in a manner befitting the occasion, and all classes of His Highness' subjects joined and vied with one another in displaying their devotion to the person and throne of the King-Emperor.

2. You will be gratified to hear that the Government of India has been pleased to deal in a liberal and generous spirit with the question of the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The subject has been under correspondence since 1897 when an allusion was made to it by Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer in his Address to this Assembly. The Government of India has now resolved to exclude partially or wholly certain items of charges from the *pro forma* accounts maintained, and as retrospective effect is to be given to the resolution, substantial benefit is expected to accrue to the State's finances.

3. *Finance.*—I shall now take up first, the subject of the finances of the State. The financial statement and the Budget Estimates for the year 1912-13 were published with an issue of the *Mysore Gazette Extraordinary* under date 12th August 1912, and have been before you for two months past. The subject of finance will here be considered under three divisions, *viz.*, the closed accounts of 1910-11, the revised estimates for 1911-12, and the Budget Estimates for 1912-13.

4. *Accounts of 1910-11.*—The estimates for the year 1910-11 were based on the expectations of a normal year and provided for a surplus of 5·66 lakhs. In the actual result the surplus has amounted to Rs. 24·02 lakhs. The ordinary account shows a surplus of 19·62 lakhs and the Cauvery Power Scheme of 4·40 lakhs. This surplus was secured after appropriating 3·33 lakhs for contributions for Famine Reserve and Sinking Fund, and setting aside 2·84 lakhs towards the normal annual Depreciation Fund. The fluctuations under the various heads have been fully explained in the Appropriation Report published with the *Mysore Gazette* of the 16th May 1912.

5. *Revised estimates for 1911-12.*—According to the revised estimates which have been carefully prepared and are not likely to differ much from the actuals, the revenue realised for the year 1911-12 is expected to amount to Rs. 249·80 lakhs, *viz.*, ordinary account Rs. 233·16 lakhs and Cauvery Power Scheme account Rs. 16·64 lakhs. The expenditure similarly is expected to amount to Rs. 235·50 lakhs, *viz.*, ordinary account 223·05 lakhs and Cauvery Power Scheme account 12·45 lakhs (including contributions to Sinking Fund and Depreciation). The net result of the transactions is that, instead of a deficit of 3·29 lakhs anticipated in the Budget Estimates for 1911-12, the revised estimates show a surplus of 14·30 lakhs.

6. *Budget Estimates for 1912-13.*—In consequence of the deficiency in the early (*mungar*) rains in many parts of the State, the estimates for the year 1912-13 had to be cautiously framed. The total revenue is estimated at 244·60 lakhs, *viz.*, 228·40 lakhs on the ordinary account and 16·20 lakhs under the Cauvery Power Scheme account. The total expenditure and appropriations come to 261·95 lakhs on the ordinary account and 16·11 lakhs on the Cauvery Power Scheme account, made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Revenue account	7,12,000
Capital account	6,86,000
Sinking Fund account	1,33,000
Interest on loan	80,000
Total ...	16,11,000

These make a total expenditure of 278·06 lakhs. There is thus a deficit of 33·46 lakhs. The land revenue in consequence of the aforesaid seasonal conditions has been taken at 101·50 lakhs and is still allowed to remain there, though there has lately been a decided change for the better in all parts of the State. The other heads have been taken at the ordinary standard. The seemingly large estimate under Interest is explained by larger realisations expected during the year and to the collection at the beginning of the current year of a part of the interest on investments due last year.

7. The continued prosperity of the last three years has made it possible for Government to deal with the demands of all the spending departments in a liberal spirit. An additional grant of 2·60 lakhs has been given for special measures in connection with the spread of education and a grant of 1·46 lakhs has been given to the Economic Conference for meeting, among other things, the cost of investigating special industries, conducting a general Industrial Survey of the State and carrying on experiments in consultation with experts on Industrial and Agricultural subjects. The ordinary Public Works grant has been fixed this year at 30 lakhs, with an additional grant of 20 lakhs for the Kannambadi Reservoir and 7 lakhs for the Bangalore Electric Tramways. The Railways also come in for a large grant of 13·25 lakhs. The surveys of certain lines are in progress and Government are in hopes of starting construction on one or more lines in the very near future.

8. It will thus be seen that the apparently large deficit in the budget need cause us no anxiety whatever about the financial situation of the State. It represents no extravagance in expenditure ; it indicates no falling off in our resources. It only means that in laying out the programme of our work during the current year we have been able to devise means for investing a part of our savings from past years in large projects and measures of far-reaching importance in connection with the material and moral progress of the population.

9. Statement B placed in your hands shows the cash assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the 1st July 1912, and you will see from it that the financial condition is satisfactory.

10. *The Account Department.*—The new scheme of local audit sanctioned in 1910-11 has been in fair working order. During the year the municipal accounts of 1910-11 of all the districts except Bangalore and Hassan, and the accounts of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board for three years ending 30th June 1911 were locally audited. It is proposed to extend the scheme of local audit to District Funds during the current year. Lack of knowledge of account rules and want of supervision over collection of revenue appear to be the chief drawbacks noticed and

it is hoped that careful supervision by Vice-Presidents and other local officers over income and expenditure, combined with annual local audits by responsible officers of the Account Department, and the adoption of a regular system of procedure and accounts, will soon conduce to the rectification of the existing defects. In furtherance of this object, a simple and comprehensive manual has been drawn up after carefully studying the systems prevailing in different provinces of British India and the features special to the Mysore system of municipal administration. A provisional issue of this Manual of Municipal Accounts has been printed, and it will be finally adopted with such changes as may be decided on, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments. The Mysore Treasury Manual has been issued and the Taluk Treasury Manual completely revised. For the benefit of officials in taluk offices, a Kannada translation of the Taluk Treasury Manual is almost ready for issue.

11. *Savings Bank Deposits.*—The number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the Government Savings Banks have been steadily increasing. On the last day of the year there were 15,212 depositors and the amount of deposits to their credit was Rs. 72,64,351 as against 15,098 depositors and Rs. 67,31,353 in the corresponding date of the previous year. It may interest you to learn that it is under contemplation to afford further facilities to the depositors by relaxing the existing maxima rules of deposit.

12. *State Life Insurance.*—The working of the State Life Insurance Fund continued to be satisfactory. During the year, 1,468 proposals were dealt with and 1,158 policies issued, assuring a bonus of Rs. 6,68,251 for a monthly premium of Rs. 2,486. Excluding policies that had been paid or otherwise lapsed, there remained on the books at the close of the year 14,554 policies held by 7,694 persons, assuring a bonus of Rs. 71,16,428 for a monthly premium of Rs. 24,555. Under the Family Pension Rules sanctioned in March 1911, ten persons have secured certificates for a total monthly pension of Rs. 205 to their nominees on payment of a monthly subscription of Rs. 66. In August 1911 a scheme of optional insurance entailing payment of premiums for more than 10 per cent of an officer's pay, subject to the prescribed maximum of Rs. 50 was sanctioned. Two hundred and sixty-six officers availed themselves of the concession during the year.

13. *Legislation.*—The Legislative Council held three meetings during the year. Fifteen Bills were considered, including the nine which were pending from the previous year. Six of these pending Bills and two out of the new Bills were passed into Law. The Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, which was intended to empower a single Judge of the Chief Court to dispose of first appeals coming before it so as to relieve the pressure of work in that Court, was withdrawn as this necessity ceased after the re-establishment of a District Court for the Bangalore Division. The remaining six Bills were in various stages of progress. The following are the Bills which were passed into Law :—

(1) The Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906. (2) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation Amendment Bill. (3) The Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Bill. (4) The Bill for the protection of Judicial Officers. (5) The Bill to further amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900. (6) The Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore. (7) The Indian Contract Act Amendment Bill and (8) The Bill to further amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888.

14. The Government have also under consideration the introduction into the State of Probate and Administration Act in force in British India, and a Regulation to deal with the Religious and Charitable Institutions in the State. I have no doubt that this last Bill which has recently been published in the *Gazette* and which contemplates the supply of a long-standing want, will be welcomed by the members of this Assembly, from whom we shall also be glad to receive criticisms and suggestions. The Government also propose to introduce into the Legislative Council, at an early date, a measure for the expansion of Elementary Education by the judicious employment of the principle of compulsory attendance at schools of children of school age in selected areas. A copy of the Bill will be placed in your hands and, on this measure also, we shall be glad to receive your criticisms and suggestions.

15. Rules and Notifications under enactments in force were issued on a variety of subjects connected with the Opium Act, Civil Courts, Land Revenue Code, Stamps, Forest, Game and Fish Preservation, etc.

16. *Census.*—The sorting of slips for the Imperial and Provincial Tables was commenced in July 1911 and completed by the end of December. The work of compilation of Imperial Tables was proceeded with concurrently and advance copies of the Volume of Tables were sent to the Census Commissioner for India in May 1912. Since then the Tables Volume and the Report have been issued. The Talukwar Tables, the Village Population Tables and the Administrative Volume are in various stages of preparation and are expected to be issued by December 1912.

17. *Ethnographic Survey.*—In connection with the Ethnographic Survey of the State, eight monographs were printed and published during the year, dealing with the *Idiga*, *Medar*, *Golla*, *Uppara* and other castes. One more monograph has since been issued, and two others are in the press.

18. *Mysore Civil Service Examination.*—Before proceeding to deal with the the major executive departments of the State, I wish to announce to you that the Mysore Civil Service Examination Rules have been revised in various respects and chiefly so as to restrict the examination to candidates who are either Mysoreans by birth or domicile or who have taken their degrees from one of the Mysore Colleges. Provision has been made therein for the practical training of the Civil Service Probationers in the various branches of the taluk and district administration.

19. *Land Revenue Department. Seasonal Conditions.*—The seasonal conditions of the year under report were not as favourable as those of the preceding year. There were some showers in April, and the early (*Mungar*) rains of May and June were very favourable, being above the average, and gave good prospects. But the rainfall in July and August was scanty, particularly in the latter month, which received only about 50 per cent of the average. This caused some anxiety but with the advent of the North-East Monsoon which gave abundant rain in October, the outlook improved considerably. The total average rainfall for the year was, however, only 33·22 inches, and it was less by 15·07 inches than that of the previous year which was one of abundant rainfall, and by 3·73 inches than the average for the last 40 years. As a result of these conditions, the average outturn of crops was somewhat lower than that of the previous year. The prices of the principal food grains, which were in the early part of the year lower than in the corresponding part of the previous year, began to rise in the latter part of August and did not show go down in the months of January and December, as they did in the previous year. In January 1912 ragi and rice (2nd sort) were selling at 15·6 seers and 9·5 seers per rupee as against 20·25 and 10·06 in January 1911. There was a slight fall in the price of rice in February, but on the whole the prices of these articles have been steadily going up.

20. *Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.*—Out of the sum of one lakh of rupees allotted for the restoration of minor tanks, a sum of Rs. 82,132 or a little over 82 per cent was spent. The number of minor tanks dealt with was 540, of which 272 were restored and 268 remained incomplete at the end of the year. I may state, in this connection, that the establishment at present responsible for this work has been found defective in quality and strength and it is under contemplation to improve the *personnel* in this direction. With a view to utilize their services economically, a proposal to increase the allotment under the Minor Tank Scheme to Rs. 2 or 2½ lakhs annually is under consideration. This would enable a larger number of tanks being dealt with in a year, while the work turned out would also be of a more satisfactory character.

21. *Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies.*—Under the scheme sanctioned in February 1908 for the settlement of Mahratta *kunbies* in the Shimoga Malnad, 90 families consisting of 301 working hands and 173 children have settled themselves as permanent agriculturists in the Karur and Bharangi hoblis of the Sagar taluk. A sum of Rs. 5,578 in all has been spent upon them, nearly the whole of it being towards the purchase of plough cattle and seed grains. An extent of 304 acres has been brought under permanent cultivation and 119 acres under the *kumri* system. The *kunbi* settlers appreciate their settled conditions, so much so, that a distinct movement is reported among their kinsmen across the

borders to lead a settled agricultural life. It has since been decided to extend similar advantageous terms to other indigent settlers in our malnad.

22. *Civil Veterinary Department.*—There were eight Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State in charge of Assistant Veterinary Inspectors. As the work in the Bangalore and Mysore districts was very heavy, the two temporary Assistant Veterinary Inspectors whose entertainment was sanctioned for three years from February 1912 were attached to these districts. These institutions have been growing in popularity and there has been a steady demand for more of them. Proposals for the conversion of the existing dispensaries into hospitals and for opening additional hospitals, are under the consideration of Government.

23. The number of animals treated was 14,058 as against 13,440 in the previous year. Cattle formed 64 per cent of the animals thus treated, the remainder being made up of horses, dogs, etc. The number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest was 4,703 as against 551 in the previous year and the results were very encouraging. Black-quarter broke out in an epidemic form in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts at the beginning of the year and some sporadic cases of the same disease occurred in the latter part of the year in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts. There was also an outbreak of rinderpest in an epidemic form in the Sagar taluk. Beyond this there was no violent outbreak of diseases among cattle. Foot-and-mouth disease which used to break out in an epidemic form every year during the months of March, April and May did not make its appearance during the year under review.

24. *Improvement of Milch Cattle.*—A scheme for the improvement of the breed of milch cattle was sanctioned by Government in April last year. A committee of four members, with Col. R. G. Jones as President, was constituted and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was placed at its disposal. Some time was spent in discussing the advisability of importing well-known foreign breeds and the Committee finally decided to make a commencement with the local Amrit Mahal breed. Accordingly eight cows have been selected and are now been provided with good feeding and shelter at the Kunigal Stud Form. It is proposed to add to this stock by the purchase of other good milkers and to improve the strain by the service of a breeding bull with a good milch parentage.

25. *Cattle Shows and Exhibitions.*—Cattle Shows were held in all the districts, except Kolar and Tumkur, as well as big cattle fairs at Thondanur in the Mysore district and at Nagalmadike, Kyamenahalli and Siddaganga in the Tumkur district. At Channagiri in the Shimoga district, a cattle show was held in combination with an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. A similar Exhibition was also held at Goribidnur in the Kolar district. Lectures and distribution of pamphlets on the prevention of cattle diseases and on the improvement of the breed of cattle formed, as usual, a part of the programme of the cattle shows. Demonstration of improved agricultural implements and of machinery for the manufacture of sugar and lectures on improvement of agriculture and treatment of crop diseases formed also a special feature of the shows held at Hassan, Harihar and Channagiri. The efforts of the Agricultural department in this direction are reported to have been well appreciated by the raiyats. It is satisfactory to note that the revenue officers are taking active interest in organizing such shows and exhibitions and that the non-official population interested in agriculture have begun to appreciate their advantages.

26. The Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore which has become an annual fixture and is now in its sixth year has proved a very successful institution. It has grown from a local to a provincial exhibition and, though on a modest scale, is fast assuming an all-India character. The number of exhibits and exhibitors have been on the increase from year to year, the variety of subjects covering practically every phase in Agriculture and Industry. The effect on local progress and enterprise has been most gratifying and the educational value of the Exhibition is amply testified to by the steady improvement in the exhibits from all parts of the State. This was one of the chief objects with which His Highness' Government established the exhibition, and the success achieved is mainly due to the continued and unwavering support of His Highness the Maharaja.

27. *District and Taluk Office Establishment.*—I may also mention that it has been decided to grant travelling allowances to taluk officials for tours on official

duty. The revision of the establishment of the district offices has been effected and the question of revising the taluk office establishment is under contemplation.

28. *The Agricultural Department.*—Work on the Experimental Farm at Hebbal was continued much on the usual lines, and several interesting results were recorded with regard to ragi. Additional proof has been forthcoming that the effect of the green manures on the soils is cumulative rather than immediate. The large quantity of green plants ploughed into the soil in 1909 showed its effect last year, and one of these plots, which on account of its low-lying position also commanded a sufficiency of moisture for rapid and thorough decomposition of the green manure used, has yielded at the rate of 1,845 lbs. or 800 seers of ragi per acre, which is double the yield of the best of the unmanured plots. Of the green manures tried, cow-pea supplemented with a small quantity of potash and phosphoric acid has proved most beneficial both to the *Kar* (a quick-growing variety) ragi sown in May and the ordinary ragi sown in July. The increase in yield in the case of *Kar* ragi was 28 per cent and in that of the ordinary ragi 41 per cent. The result of the last harvest is emphatically in favour of ploughing up dry land as soon after the harvest as possible. The yield from plots ploughed early was three times that from plots which were ploughed only a few days before sowing. The experiment of rotation of ragi with groundnut has been begun this year with a view to ascertain whether such rotation will be advantageous to both crops, and two plots have been set apart for the purpose. The three varieties of dry land lucerne imported from America have made only a moderate growth, some of the plant succumbing to the prolonged drought of this summer. Fresh seed has been again imported this year and a fairly large area has been put under these varieties.

29. Out of the 25 varieties of paddy tried on a small scale last year, the twelve best have been selected for growing on a larger scale this season. Seed of such varieties as give good results will be available for distribution next year. The Java and Mauritius varieties of sugarcane have again done very well. A small plant for jaggory-boiling, similar to that which is being used on the Farm, consisting of a rectangular pan and a round pan set at different levels for ease in filtration, was sent out and its working demonstrated in Channagiri, Betur, Harihar, Sulekere, Hiriyur and Kunigal. The departmental staff succeeded in making a hard jaggory in places where this had hitherto not been done. The jaggory made by the department was also of a better quality than that made by the local method and fetched a higher price in the market. From Codagahalli, Byatarayanapura and Harohalli also came requests, which were complied with, for help from the department in connection with jaggory boiling.

30. Efforts are being made for the introduction of Cambodia and Broach cotton into general cultivation in the Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts. About 5,600 lbs. of seed of these cottons have been distributed so that there should be over 1,000 acres under these classes of cotton this year.

31. *Implement Depot.*—The Implement Depot continued to transact useful business, the total number of ploughs sold being 193 as against 100 in the previous year. Other implements sold were chaff-cutters, harrows, chain-pumps and sugar pans. Experiments and analysis in connection with green manures, sugar cane, soils, cattle foods, etc., continued to be carried on at the Chemical Laboratory.

32. *Mycology and Entomology.*—As in the previous year, the demonstration of combative measures against *Koleroga*, chiefly occupied the attention of the mycological staff. Sixty-eight gardens, excluding the Experimental Gardens at Marthur and Agumbe, covering an area of about 21 acres, have been treated by Government agency in various parts of Sorab, Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli and Koppa taluks. Thirty-three garden owners have bought sprayers and have themselves treated about 100 acres. The investigation of the *Anaberoga* of supari and the Spike disease of sandal, started some time ago, could not be pushed on for want of sufficient staff. Some further work has been done on the Ring disease of potatoes. The study of the life-history of 'Smut' on *jola* was nearly completed. The entomological work was chiefly confined to operations against the grasshopper pests of *jola* and rice and further investigations of the *kamblihula* pest. A preliminary bulletin recommending the hand-picking of moths and deep ploughing as means of controlling the *kamblihula* pest was published and distributed in the affected places.

33. *Co-operative Societies.*—A Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the last Dasara and was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja. The Conference sat in deliberation for three days under the presidency of Rajamantra Pravina Mr. C. Srinivasaiengar. Over three hundred members attended the Conference coming from distant parts of the State. Several questions connected with the subject of co-operation in relation to the needs of Mysore were discussed, and many important resolutions were passed on the steps to be taken for promoting the movement on right lines. It is hoped that the Conference will lead to a wider and better understanding of the objects and principles of co-operation on the part of the public and to an appreciation of its benefits, both economic and social. As a result of this and other causes, the co-operative movement made great progress during the year 1911-12. The number of societies in the State rose from 111 to 208, ninety-eight societies having been newly registered during the year and the registration of one cancelled. There was a corresponding increase in membership from 9,043 to 13,148 and in working capital from Rs. 3,71,194 to Rs. 6,75,312, while the reserve fund rose from Rs. 9,549 to Rs. 18,833. The progress was chiefly in the Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur districts, but there was also a considerable amount of co-operative activity in the Kolar and Hassan districts. The districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug are still backward.

34. The rapid progress of the co-operative movement in the State has been greatly facilitated by the valuable service rendered to it by two Central Banks — the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, and the Mysore District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited. These institutions have been formed principally for the purpose of financing societies in need of funds. The first-named institution includes the whole State in its area of operations. Its transactions have increased during the year. Nearly all its shares have been taken up, its collected capital rising from Rs. 14,010 to Rs. 26,500. A sum of Rs. 66,445 has been deposited in the Bank by members and non-members. The Government placed a sum of Rs. 35,000 at the credit of the Bank in order to provide it with a ready resource against sudden and unforeseen demands. But the funds at the disposal of the Bank being quite sufficient for its purposes the Government loan has not been utilized. During the year, it lent a sum of Rs. 40,700 to 13 Societies, the total loans outstanding at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 78,360 to 20 Societies and 7 individual members. An equally interesting and satisfactory feature is the fact that it affords a ready and safe investment for the reserve and other surplus funds of co-operative societies. The Bank has, in this way, attracted a sum of Rs. 12,700 as deposits. The Mysore District Bank was started during this year for a similar purpose with its operations confined to the societies in the Mysore district. This institution has not yet had time to fully develop its resources, but there is no doubt that, when it does, it will be as useful as its sister institution in Bangalore. In consequence of the existence of these central financing agencies, there has been little demand for assistance from Government. Out of the sum of Rs. 2,000 graciously placed by His Highness the Maharaja at the disposal of the Registrar, a sum of Rs. 700 was given as a deposit to two societies, and no loans have been granted out of State Funds. A sum of Rs. 650 was recovered in connection with His Highness' Fund and a sum of Rs. 146 in connection with State Funds.

35. The tendency towards the formation of societies on the unlimited liability basis noticed in last year's report appears more marked this year, Out of the 98 new societies which were formed, only 16 have limited their liability, the rest adopting unlimited liability. Considered according to the class of people most served by the societies there were 29 for the benefit of officials, merchants and other business men, and 69 for that of agriculturists, artizans, coolies and others.

36. To cope with the increase of work consequent on this extension of the co-operative movement, the department was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant to the Registrar and two Inspectors, the former place being filled by Mr. R. Ranga Rao, who returned after completing a course of study on Co-operation in England and on the Continent. The Honorary Organizers, Messrs. Badami Krishna Rao, T. Venkataramaiya and H. R. Srinivasa Rao, have been doing their work with energy and enthusiasm. Messrs. Rajamantra Pravina C. Srinivasaiengar and D. Appu Rao continue to direct the affairs of the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank with care and success.

37. *Agricultural Banks.*—The year under review opened with nine Agricultural Banks in working condition, but it was found necessary to order the winding up of three of them, *viz.*, those at Gulur, Rampura and Haldodderi—all in the Tumkur district, as they had fallen into arrears and did not show signs of vitality. At the end of the year therefore only six banks were working. Of these, the bank at Nanjangud which had paid off the Government loan and which was doing some work out of its reserve of about Rs. 4,500, has since ceased to transact any business and the members have resolved to close the concern after disposing of the reserve under para 76 of the Articles of Association. It is proposed to transfer the amount to a local society for the promotion of *Vedic* learning and the matter is under consideration.

38. With regard to the question of resuscitating the agricultural banks referred to last year as engaging the attention of the Government, it was decided to establish in places where conditions were favourable, co-operative societies on the unlimited liability basis by the side of the defunct agricultural banks and thus give an opportunity to the members of the latter institutions to enjoy the facilities afforded by co-operative societies. Accordingly at 18 different places, co-operative societies have been started and 56 members of the defunct banks have become members of such societies, borrowing Rs. 1,525 for liquidating debts due to the bank, and Rs. 2,333 for agricultural purposes. At the same time these members have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,093 to the societies as share capital, thus effecting certain savings out of their earnings which they would not otherwise have done. Most of the societies in question are yet in an infant stage, but all of them bear promise of becoming useful to the members of the banks as their finances improve. The total recoveries from both the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 64,845 and 7,371 under principal and interest respectively. The respective figures for the previous year were Rs. 59,793 and Rs. 9,032. Coercive measures were resorted to only in extreme cases.

39. *Joint-stock Companies.*—The number of joint-stock companies working at the end of the year remained the same as at its commencement, *viz.*, 78, two new companies having been registered in place of two wound-up during the year.

40. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—During the year 7 inam villages comprising 846 fields with an area of 3,426 acres were surveyed and 4 villages containing 886 fields measuring 2,729 acres were classed. Re-survey operations were completed in 454 villages in all, consisting of 142 villages of the Kunigal taluk (as it stood at the original Settlement), 242 of Hassan, 40 villages of the late Harnahalli (present Tiptur) and 30 villages of the Koppa taluks. The total area re-surveyed was 405,687 acres or 633·89 square miles. Re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in 753 villages of the late Harnahalli, Chiknayakanballi and Banavar taluks, and of the Maddagiri and Nelamangala, Magadi and Koppa taluks. The thirty years' Settlement having expired some time ago, revision Settlement was introduced and revised rates of assessment were announced in the Honnali and the late Anantapur taluks. In the former, the average rate of garden assessment decreased by 24·7 per cent, while there was an increase of 2·75 per cent in the case of rice lands and 10 per cent in the case of dry lands. The operations in the late Anantapur taluk resulted in a decrease of 35·3 per cent in the case of garden lands, while the rice and dry lands yielded an increase of 4 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively in the average rate of assessment. On the whole the revision of the Settlement resulted in a moderate increase of revenue on occupied lands by 4 per cent in the late Anantapur taluk over the collections of 1906-07, and by 12½ per cent in the Honnali taluk over the collections of 1907-08. The rates were generally well received by the ryots. Proposals for the revision Settlement of the Shimoga taluk were sanctioned by Government in March last and the rates will be announced next cold weather. Proposals for the revision Settlement of the late Koratagere taluk of the Tumkur district and the Nagar taluk of the Shimoga district are expected to be received early for sanction.

41. *Inam Department.*—The Inam department carried on its work as usual, which was in the main confined to the issue of final quit rent registers and title-deeds.

42. *Registration.*—Both the number of documents registered and the revenue realised showed an appreciable increase, the figures being 94,193 and Rs. 1,86,025 as against 86,869 and Rs. 1,63,460 in the previous year. The increase in the number

of registrations was general in all the districts, and is attributed partly to a greater appreciation by the public of the benefits of registration, and partly to the unfavourable nature of the season.

43. *Stamps.*—There was a noticeable increase in the revenue from Stamps during the year, the amount realised being Rs. 9,15,500 against Rs. 8,26,100 in the previous year. Of this increase, Rs. 57,200 was under Court Fee Stamps, attributable to a rise in the number and value of the civil suits instituted during the year, while under General Stamps the increase of Rs. 30,100 was due to wider monetary transactions which also resulted in an increase in the revenue from registration.

44. A new design of General Stamp Paper with His Highness the Maharaja's portrait on the stamps has been approved. This will be on view at the Exhibition. Stamp papers of this pattern will soon be made available for public use.

45. *Excise.*—The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 45,45,518 against Rs. 43,69,216 in the year previous, showing an increase of Rs. 1,76,302 or about 4 per cent. This increase is spread over all the principal items of Excise Revenue and is considered to be indicative of the return to normal conditions. It was still short of the realizations for the year 1908-09 by Rs. 75,730 as particularized below :—

District	Difference as compared with 1908-09
1. Bangalore	—89,377
2. Kolar	—1,830
3. Tumkur	—54,991
4. Mysore	+11,403
5. Hassan	+10,484
6. Kadur	+16,770
7. Shimoga	+14,483
8. Chitaldrug	+18,919
9. Gain on the sale of opium	—5,624
10. Proportionate cost of the Distillery Establishment paid by the Civil and Military Station	+4,033
Total ...	—75,730

46. There was again a decrease in the number of arrack and toddy shops, there being 20 less of the former and 13 of the latter but the consumption increased slightly—3·1 per cent under arrack and 1·7 per cent under toddy. Against this there was a heavy fall in the consumption of foreign liquors, the quantity consumed being about 11,000 gallons or nearly 30 per cent less than that for the previous year.

47. Three more shops were licensed for the sale of ganja and one for opium. The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 5 to 7-8-0, while the retail sellers of opium were allowed to fix there own sale prices. These altered conditions resulted in a substantial reduction in the quantities of the drugs consumed while simultaneously there was increase in the revenue realized.

48. *Forests.*—Six blocks comprising an area of 36·66 square miles were notified as State Forests under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation, and 13 blocks with an aggregate area of 55·1 square miles were notified as reserve lands under Section 4. About 147 miles of forest demarcation lines were newly cut and 2,512 miles of old lines recleared and widened to the standard width of 66 feet at a total cost of Rs. 10,804. An aggregate area of 2,370 square miles of forests was placed under fire protection, of which 2,145 sq. miles or 90·5 per cent were successfully protected. 14,446 acres were newly stocked with various kinds of nursery-raised plants and 23,046 acres were sown and dibbled over with sandal, teak, and other indigenous seeds. About 470,163 cubic feet of timber of various kinds were collected and sold departmentally, and about 412,904 cubic feet were extracted and removed direct from the forests by purchasers and consumers. The realisations from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 5,07,850 against Rs. 4,16,293 in the previous year. The total quantity of sandalwood sold was 2,388 tons which yielded a revenue of Rs. 12,73,773 against Rs. 11,75,009 in the previous year. About 34 miles of new roads were constructed to facilitate the carting of timber and other forest produce to depots, etc., and about 179 miles were repaired at a total cost of

Rs. 10,549. A sum of Rs. 22,846 was spent upon new buildings and on repairs of existing buildings. The revenue under Forest proper was Rs. 22,24,087 against Rs. 20,95,422 and the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,03,365 against Rs. 6,87,630 in the previous year.

49. I may mention here that owing to the altered conditions of work in the department and the expansion of the area of the State Forests, the Government have decided to re-organize the staff, both administrative and executive. With the improved pay and prospects of the staff and with the better organization in the department, it is hoped that there would be a corresponding improvement in the conservation and exploitation of our forests.

50. *Geological and Mining.*—Preliminary surveys were conducted over an area of about 300 square miles of the Nelamangala and Kunigal taluks, about 1,200 square miles of the Krishnarajpet, Channarayapatna, Yedatore and Nagamangala taluks, and of French Rocks sub-taluk, and about 150 square miles of the Mysore taluk in the neighbourhood of the proposed reservoir dam as Kannambadi. Several small schist belts have been mapped in the area surveyed, and occurrences of iron ore, chrome iron ore, mica, limestone and some small auriferous veins have been noted. Reports on the work done are now under preparation by the officers concerned. The State Geologist made an inspection of the foundations exposed at the site of the Kannambadi dam and furnished a report of a favourable character. A large nugget of gold (weighing 4·03 ozs.) was found near Palavanhalli in the Shimoga district and a series of washing of the soil and alluvium were carried out which showed that the surface material here carries small quantities of gold. Several prospecting licenses have been taken out in the area, but work has not yet been started. Eighty-eight leases and licenses for mining and prospecting were issued or renewed during the year as against 58 in the year previous.

51. *Gold.*—The production of gold showed an increase of over 11,000 ozs. during the year, all of which came from the Kolar Field. The Mysore, Ooregum and Nundydroog Mines maintained the satisfactory position of the previous year. Champion Reef has shown a further tendency to improve and Balaghat, which for some time past has yielded very poor results, has shown distinct signs of improvement in some of the lower levels. The total value of the gold obtained was three crores and twenty lakhs of rupees, and the royalty realised by Government was a little over 16 lakhs. On other Mines work has been rather slack during the year owing to the difficulty of raising funds for further deep prospecting. Ahmed's block on the east of the Kolar Field has recently been assigned to a syndicate of Hyderabad capitalists and work is now being re-started. The east Beterayaswami block to the north of the Kolar Field has been sampled and reported upon on behalf of the Mysore Gold Mining Company. Work on the various blocks of the Shimoga Gold Field in the Kadur and Shimoga districts was suspended during the year owing to exhaustion of funds. An examination of the Jalagargundi block was made on behalf of the Gold Fields of Mysore and General Exploration Company, but it is believed that the option will not be exercised.

52. *Manganese.*—In the hope of encouraging an extension of the manganese industry, the rate of royalty has now been considerably reduced and a sliding scale adopted, starting from a royalty of one anna per ton when the market price of the ore is 9d. per unit or under. This concession, in conjunction with the present upward tendency in the market rates will, it is hoped, lead to an expansion of the industry during the coming year.

53. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 26,772. There were 374 accidents, during the year, of which, 48 were fatal involving the death of 89 persons.

54. *Public Works.*—In order to meet administrative requirements, a new circle of superintendence, designated the "Southern Circle," was formed in November 1911, as a tentative measure for two years, and the existing "Northern Circle" was ordered to be continued for a similar period. The total expenditure on Public Works from all sources, including Local Funds, amounted to about Rs. 44½ lakhs during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 15¾ lakhs were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 28¾ lakhs on civil works and military buildings. The most important work undertaken during the year was the construction of a dam across the river Cauvery at Kannambadi, sanction to which was announced at the last year's meeting of the Representative Assembly. The first stage of the scheme is now being

carried out, and according to this the dam will be raised to a height of 97 feet with weir crest at 80 feet above river bed, and the reservoir at this stage will store 11,030 million cubic feet of water. The first stage of the work (which includes the fourth installation of the Power Scheme) is estimated to cost Rs. 89 lakhs. The work was started in November 1911 and an expenditure of Rs. 6,97,801 was incurred up to end of June 1912. The operations of the year consisted in opening out approach roads to the site of the dam and the camps, constructing offices and quarters including a dispensary for the staff, arranging for water-supply and drainage, and collecting the requisite labour, materials, machinery, tools and plant. A portion of the river-bed and banks was cleared and excavations for founding the dam were in progress.

55. In connection with the Marikanave Project in the Chitaldrug district, the details of the "Block System" of irrigation have been worked out. The construction of the high level canal has been deferred for the present. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for improving the sanitary condition of the villages in the canal area, and an expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 was actually incurred in shifting the villages of Nandihalli and Jagadanhalli to healthier sites. The area actually irrigated under the reservoir during the year was about 3,672 acres against 10,892 acres assessed.

56. Among the large irrigation works started during the year were the construction of a new tank across the Vadly stream near Hairege in the Mysore district, the extension and improvement of the Sriramdevar South Channel in the Hassan district, the restoration of the Bolappenhalli tank in the Closepet sub-taluk, and the Mellur tank in the Hunsur taluk. The damage sustained by the several anikats along the river Cauvery, on account of the extraordinary floods of July 1911, was satisfactorily repaired during the last hot weather at a cost of about half a lakh of rupees. Nearly a lakh of rupees was also spent on the restoration of the minor tanks in the State.

57. The principal new buildings in progress were the new Palace and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital and the New High School at Bangalore, and the Sandalkoti at Shimoga. The construction of an additional residential block at the Mysore Palace and of a Chemical Laboratory for the Bangalore Central College were started during the year. The 'Coronation Buildings,' belonging to Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait in the Kolar Gold Fields, were acquired and an estimate for Rs. 39,430 was sanctioned for adapting the building for a Maternity and Hospital.

58. Under communications, the construction and improvement of certain malnad and forest roads in the Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore districts, were in progress. The construction of the large bridge at Honnali on the Tungabhadra river made good progress, and materials were collected for a much needed bridge across the Bhrigu river in the Mysore district, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 39,535 was sanctioned in November last. A telephone service was installed between Bangalore and Mysore at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 to facilitate the transaction of official business.

59. Among miscellaneous public improvements in progress, may be mentioned the construction of sundry roads and drains in the different extensions of the Bangalore City and the laying of additional water-supply pipes in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. A project estimated to cost Rs. 14,70,170 was prepared for the sewerage of the Mysore City. Projects for the drainage of Shimoga, Harihar and Sringeri towns were also completed, and investigations and surveys were in progress in connection with the drainage of Bangalore and Davangere.

60. *Electrical Works.*—The third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, which was in progress in 1910-11, was completed during the year under report. The transmission lines leading to Bangalore and Mysore were equipped with aluminium cell lightning arrestors. Extensions of interior power and lighting were carried out in Mysore and in the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. A building for locating the office and stores of the Superintendent was constructed at Mysore at a total cost of Rs. 8,914. Motor generator sets were rearranged in the transformer stations at Bangalore and Mysore. Surveys in connection with the Bangalore tramways and the fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme were carried out and the project estimates were nearing completion towards the close of the year.

61. The capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 57,409 and the total outlay up-to-date to Rs. 83,13,594. The gross earnings of the scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 16,64, 778 and the working expenses to Rs,6,26,089. This latter sum included Rs. 2,87, 700 set apart towards the Depreciation Fund and Rs. 38,748 spent for conserving and regulating the river supply during the hot weather. The net profit after deducting interest charges at 4 per cent, was Rs. 7,07, 184 or 8·51 per cent, on the total capital outlay up-to-date.

62. *Railways.*—The gross receipts on all the open lines within the State amounted to Rs. 32,09,000 as against Rs. 28,30,638 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,78,362 which is due to heavy passenger and goods traffic. The expenses on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 18,20,000 equivalent to 56·72 per cent of gross receipts as against Rs. 17,14,127 or 60·56 per cent during 1910-11. The increase of Rs. 1,05,873 under expenditure over that of the previous year was incurred chiefly in connection with the haulage of increased traffic. The total net earnings aggregated Rs. 13,89,000 or 5·53 per cent on the entire capital outlay of Rs. 2,50,94,761 as against Rs. 11,16,511 in the previous year. The interest on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 amounted to Rs. 7,16,261. After deducting this as well as the one-twentieth share of surplus profits (Rs. 66,000) payable to the Company, the net revenue credited to the State was Rs. 5,40,739 or 6·20 per cent on the balance of capital, *viz.*, Rs. 87,11,960 expended from general revenues. A portion of the net receipt aggregating Rs. 79,214 was expended as capital on lines in operation, thus reducing the net revenue of the year to Rs. 4,61,525.

63. There having been no extensions of lines for more than 12 years past, the State has fallen behind British India in railway development. Mysore has one mile of railway for every 12,500 inhabitants, while the corresponding rate for all India is one mile per 8,800. An addition of at least 200 miles to the existing open mileage is necessary to keep pace with the rate of progress in British India. Government have accordingly decided to pursue a progressive policy of construction during the next few years. With this end in view, sanction was accorded in November 1911 to a programme of railway construction and to the formation of a State Railway Construction Department. This has accordingly been formed under the Engineer-in-Chief Mr. E. A. S. Bell, lately Senior Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, whose services have been kindly placed at our disposal by the Government of India.

64. *Forecast of Future Activities.*—The several lines suggested in the programme of work will be dealt with one by one in order of their urgency and importance. The South Indian Railway Company have re-surveyed the Nanjangud-Erode line and prepared the necessary plans and estimates for the section from Nanjangud to the British frontier, and the project is stated to be under the consideration of the Directors in England. The lines from Mysore to Hassan was further examined and surveys for the final location of the lines are in progress. The proposal now under investigation is to have a third line from Konehalli to Seringapatam, through Channarayapatna and Krishnarajpete with branch lines on the narrow guage to Hassan and Hole-Narsipur.

65. *Light Railway.*—The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company were engaged in completing arrangements to begin work on the line. Surveys have been carried out for a line of light railway from Bowringpet to Kolar. As the District Board have undertaken to finance the line and collected the necessary funds, actual construction will be taken in hand as soon as the project receives the approval of the Government of India. A survey has also been carried out and plans and estimates are being completed for a similar line to connect Chitaldrug with Chikjajur on the Bangalore-Harihar line.

66. *Judicial.*—The ordinary original civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by the Chief Court over the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur was withdrawn on the re-establishment of the District and Sessions Court of the Bangalore Division in August 1911, alluded to in my Address last year. The unlimited original civil jurisdiction conferred on the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore was withdrawn, and his pecuniary jurisdiction is now limited to Rs. 10,000 as in the case of other Subordinate Judges.

67. To remedy the congestion of work in the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam, the villages comprised in the hoblis of Chandagal and Belagola and the

villages of the Seringapatam hobli to the south of the Cauvery in the Seringapatam taluk were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam to that of the Additional Munsiff's Court at Mysore, and the villages comprised in the hoblis of Saligram, Mirle and Hosa Agrahar in the Yedatore taluk, and the villages of Akkihebbal hobli of the Krishnarajpete taluk to the west of the Hemavati were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court at Hole-Narsipur from that of the Additional Munsiff's Court, Mysore, and of the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam, respectively. The jurisdiction over the taluk of Tarikere was transferred from the Munsiff's Court at Chikmagalur to the Subordinate Judge's Court at Shimoga to suit the convenience of the litigant public. The Additional Munsiff's Court at Chikballapur which was established for a period of one year was directed to be continued until further orders.

68. The Civil Registers and forms were revised during the year. A new set of rules for the arrangement, custody, preservation and destruction of records of civil proceedings of the courts subordinate to the Chief Court were issued. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of both civil and criminal litigation, the percentage of such increase being 12·60 and 15·71, respectively.

69. To facilitate the recovery of copying fees an arrangement has been sanctioned whereby copies shall be prepared on prescribed papers with the value stamped thereon.

70. It may interest you to learn that orders of Government have been passed to improve the position and prospects of the Munsiffs. They will be treated as Gazetted Officers and will, on being confirmed as Munsiff's start on a pay of Rs. 200 per mensem rising by triennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 400. The Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court will hereafter be included in the grade of Munsiffs.

71. *Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Regular Police was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 831 officers and 5,049 men. A temporary staff of one Inspector, one Jamadar, two Dafadars and 26 constables at an annual cost of Rs. 4,008 was sanctioned during the year for duty at the Cauvery Reservoir Works near Kannambadi. An additional establishment of four head constables and forty constables at a cost of Rs. 8,280 was sanctioned towards the end of the year for the Kolar Gold Fields to meet the growing requirements of the place. The cost of the Police Administration, including equipment and clothing, was approximately Rs. 9,12,840 against Rs. 9,08,366 in the preceding year. The work of Village Police was satisfactory, and the system of watches at out-posts continued to be effective. There was a small increase in the number of cognizable offences reported, which stood at 5,950 against 5,742 in the previous year. The percentage of the value of property recovered, to that reported as lost was 46·7 against 41·4 in the past year. There were no organized dacoities or serious riots affecting the public peace and the efficiency of the Police Force was well maintained.

72. *Military.*—The military forces of the State were maintained at the usual strength and in a good state of efficiency and discipline. Two squadrons of the Imperial Service Lancers which took part in the great ceremonial parade and review at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi acquitted themselves creditably and, it is satisfactory to note, earned high encomiums from military experts and other distinguished spectators.

73. *Medical.*—Including three newly-opened dispensaries, there were at the end of the year 152 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. In all 1,367,000 patients were treated which was 51,000 more than in the previous year, and of this number 12,000 were in-patients. There were 113 midwives who attended to 7,285 cases. The special hospitals of the State, *viz.*, the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, the Maternity Hospitals, the Epidemic Diseases Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital continued to do good work. Over ten thousand persons were treated in the last-mentioned institution at Bangalore.

74. The revised scheme of the subordinate branch of the Medical Service providing for the improved status, and pay and prospects, of the Hospital Assistants, briefly referred to in the Address last year, came into force during the year under report.

75. *Public Health.*—There was a slight increase in the number of births recorded during the year, the birth-rate being 19·65 per mille of population against

18·25 in the preceding year. The number of deaths recorded was also somewhat larger, being 20·24 as against 19·92 per mille. Cholera prevailed in all the districts, in a sporadic form in some districts and in an epidemic form in others. The districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug suffered most with a mortality of 2,145 and 1,934 respectively. The usual remedial and preventive measures were adopted with some measure of success. The Government sanctioned the award of a gold medal to the patel of Adivala, in the Chitaldrug district, in recognition of the exceptionally good service rendered by him in the suppression of cholera in his village.

76. There were 18,911 attacks and 14,089 deaths from plague during the year as against 12,684 attacks and 8,789 deaths in 1910-11. As compared with the previous year, mortality from plague was higher in the Mysore City, and in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur districts, the largest increase being recorded in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts. The preventive measures adopted were evacuation, disinfection and inoculation. The total number of persons inoculated was 60,250 against 54,592 in 1910-11. Special establishments were maintained in the Mysore City and on the Kolar Gold Fields for carrying on inoculation work.

77. The total number of vaccinations done in the State during the year was 80,443 as against 62,261 in the previous year, showing an increase of 18,182 cases. Vaccination was declared compulsory in the municipalities of Kolar, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Bowringpet. The Kurnul system of vaccination has been working fairly satisfactorily since its introduction. In order to serve as an incentive to patels to exert themselves in popularising vaccination, Government were pleased to order the grant of certificates to the most deserving in each taluk in recognition of their special interest in the work.

78. The formation of a Public Health Institute was sanctioned during the year. Proposals for providing suitable buildings for the Institute, which is to include the Vaccine Institute and a Health Museum and Library, are under the consideration of the Government. A school of Hygiene for the training of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors required for employment in the State was also sanctioned during the year.

79. *Government Gardens.*—The introduction of new plants, the improvement of the seed depot and the construction and fitting up of a seed-testing house, a fumigating chamber, and a herbarium, specially engaged the attention of the Economic Botanist during the year. In the fumigating chamber all plants imported into or sent out from the Lal-Bagh and other Government gardens will be carefully disinfected and it is hoped that the public also will avail themselves of the installation, and thus help in minimising the spread of plant pests.

80. *The Government Museum.*—The museum continued to maintain its popularity during the year. 342,346 persons visited the institution, being an increase of 69,553 over the previous year. In all sections further improvements were made in the arrangement of the collections so as to afford greater facility for study, and in the enlargement of the sections relating to Industry and Arts, Ethnology including Archæology and Numismatics, and Natural History, especially Zoology. The collection of coins was also considerably enlarged and catalogued, and the Library received many valuable additions in books and periodical publications. Greater facilities were provided for free access to the public to all patents and inventions filed in the Mysore State, and to these are now being added full lists of the Government of India Patent Office.

81. *Archæology.*—The number of new records discovered during the year was 535, exclusive of labels below figures in stone, copper, or mortar, and inscriptions on temple bells, etc., which make a total of 400. Some excavations were conducted at the *Kirtinarayana* temple at Talkad. The temple was mostly buried in sand, but after excavation the plan of the exterior was clearly revealed. There are no sculptures on the outerwalls, but a railed parapet runs round the front hall, divided by single columns into panels containing floral work in relief. The excavations also exposed twelve inscriptions, one of them in Tamil being a very important epigraph relating to the consecration of the God *Kirtinarayana* in A.D. 1117 by Vishnuvardhana. Among the manuscripts examined during the year may be mentioned *Traivarnikachara*, a Jain law-book in Sanskrit of about the 15th century written by Nemichandra, a resident of Tirkanambapur or Terakanambi in Gundlu-

pet taluk, and *Bharatesa-vaibhava*, a Kannada poem written in the *Sangatya* metre by the Jain poet Ratnahara-siddha. The latter gives an account of King Bharata, son of Vrishabha the first Tirthankara, and was composed in A.D. 1660.

82. *Meteorology.*—The Observatory at Mysore which had completed the nineteenth year of its existence at the close of December 1911 as a second class station, recording three sets of observations daily, was reduced to the third class, recording one set of observations from the beginning of January 1912. At the end of the official year therefore, there were in the State one first class Observatory at Bangalore and three third class Observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug, the total number remaining the same as in previous years.

83. *The Government Press and Stationery Departments.*—The Press and Stationery departments continued to be efficiently managed. There was a decrease in the number of books bound as compared with the previous year, and the expenditure also showed a decrease in Rs. 9,000, being Rs. 1,14,000 as against Rs. 1,23,000 of the previous year. In the Stationery department, the purchases for the year amounted to Rs. 94,760, including English and Indian-made paper, articles of stationery, and other requisites. The printing, binding and other miscellaneous work connected with the Census entailed a vast amount of work on the press, and it is very satisfactory to note that it was carried out with remarkable efficiency and smoothness. The two Probationers who are attached to the Press have after a preliminary training, been deputed to England for a course of instruction in the art of Printing and management of an up-to-date Press.

84. *District Funds.*—The receipt under all heads of District Funds was approximately Rs. 8,68,268, and together with the opening balance of Rs. 4,61,598, the total income amounted to Rs. 13,29, 866. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,20,149, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,09,717 at the close of the year.

85. Out of this expenditure Rs. 5,29,406 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 82,048 on Sanitation, Rs. 76,129 on Medical Relief and the balance towards the establishment and other miscellaneous charges. During the year two new Unions in the Kolar district and one in the Hassan district were formed. New *Vaidyasalas* were opened in Sravanabelagola, Hassan district and in Mayakonda, Chitaldrug district. Bye-laws for the Regulation and inspection of bakeries and aerated water factories in the Kolar Gold Fields area were sanctioned by Government during the year.

86. *Local Funds General.*—The income under Local Funds General, which is comprised mainly of a contribution of 67 per cent of the local cess on abkari and miscellaneous items of revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,91,221, and including the opening balance of Rs. 1,67,298, the total receipts were 3,58,519. The expenditure, which is devoted chiefly to the excavation of drinking-water wells in rural parts, construction of bridges, and such other special works as would promote sanitation and public convenience in rural parts, amounted to Rs. 1,86, 230. There remained to the credit of the Funds at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,72,289.

87. *Municipal Boards.*—There were, during the year, 89 municipalities in the State, of which 29 had Municipal Councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation, the affairs of the remaining 60 municipalities being managed by Municipal Boards constituted under the executive orders of Government.

88. Sub-section 2 of Section 142 of the Municipal Regulation authorizing the seizure and destruction of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a Magistrate was declared to be applicable to the Tumkur and Hassan towns with reference to ghee and six other articles as in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The provisions of the sections were also extended to the Kolar town in respect of ghee and two other articles. While abolition of the Octroi was found to be impracticable on fiscal grounds, the Municipal Councils were authorized to exempt from octroi dutiable articles brought within municipal limits for consumption in small quantities not exceeding a maximum prescribed by the Government.

89. For the improvement of the sanitation of the Seringapatam town including Ganjam, a lump sum grant of Rs. 4,000 for clearing undergrowth and levelling dilapidated areas and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 for annual maintenance has been recently sanctioned from the State Funds.

90. During the year the Mysore Public Conveyance Regulation was extended to the Mysore City and the Municipal Council have taken necessary action for issuing rules for the working of the Regulation.

91. The receipts under Municipal Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 9,85,336 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,95,275, of which Rs. 2,22,016 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 2,06,236 on Conservancy and the remainder on other items.

92. *Mysore City Improvement.*—A comprehensive programme of works including a complete system of underground sewerage and outfall works for the whole city at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,67,590 was generally approved of in the latter part of the year. The usual grant of three lakhs of rupees a year to the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board will be continued till the aforesaid programme is completed.

93. The rules for the grant of loans for house-building purposes under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation were amended so as to dispense with the taking of collateral securities when the property to be benefited was in itself a sufficient security, the applicant's interest in the said property being not less than one and a half times the loan applied for.

94. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,36,680, of which Rs. 76,155 was spent on acquisition and demolition of properties. The number of properties acquired during the year was in all 93, of which 28 were acquired in the Fort at a cost of Rs. 59,292. The improvement of the Fort area was practically completed, the total number of properties acquired and demolished being 357.

95. *Muzrai.*—During the year 132 Muzrai Institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 68,686, of which Rs. 59,166 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and Rs. 9,520 was contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 45,600 was invested during the year by private individuals at the favourable rate of 4 per cent interest allowed on behalf of benevolent, charitable and educational purposes, thus bringing the total of such deposits to Rs. 2,45,100.

96. His Holiness Sri Sachidananda Sivabhinava Narasimha Bharati Swamigalu of the Sringeri Matha breathed his last on the 20th March 1912 and, in a Proclamation issued on the occasion, due expression was given to the sense of the loss caused thereby to the Hindu world and religion. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to recognise, in accordance with the wishes of His Holiness the late Swamigalu, the succession of Vedamurthi Narasimha Sastri, who was duly consecrated and installed under the titular name of Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati on the 7th April 1912. The succession of Vedamurthi Seturamacharya to the Peeta of the Sri Uttaradi Matha as His Holiness Sri Satya Dhyana Thirtha Swamigalu was also recognised during the year.

97. *Education.*—It is gratifying to note that progress in education was steadily kept up during the year. The number of public institutions increased from 2,460 to 2,567 or by 107 and that of pupils from 115,249 to 123,491 or by 8,242. The increase occurred chiefly in Middle and Primary Schools for boys and in Vernacular Middle Schools for girls. The number of private or indigenous institutions also increased from 1,807 to 1,911 or by 104 and their strength from 22,904 to 25,723 or by 2,819. The total number of public and private institutions during the year was 4,478 with an attendance of 149,214 pupils as against 4,267 institutions with an attendance of 138,153 pupils during the previous year. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 124,324 were boys and 24,890 were girls, against 115,179 boys and 22,974 girls in 1910-11. The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age rose from 27·9 to 30·1, while that of girls at school to the female population of school-age also rose from 5·7 to 6·2. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age was 18·3 against 16·9 in the previous year. The rise in the number and strength of private institutions is an encouraging sign of the progress of primary education in the State, and it is hoped that the tendency to progress in this direction will be steadily maintained.

98. *Re-organisation of Colleges.*—Further arrangements were made to complete the equipment of the two First Grade Colleges in accordance with the requirements of the New University Regulations and to meet the demands of the University Inspection Commission of November 1910. An additional lecturer for the teaching of

English was employed in the Maharaja's College at Mysore, and a Telugu Pandit has also been recently appointed. The High School department of the College has been separately placed under a Headmaster. The Science gallery for which a special grant was sanctioned, has been completed. Large additions were made to the College Library which is becoming a valuable collection of useful books on English History and Economics. The Historical and Economic Museum also has had several additions made to it, chiefly of coins presented by Government and the students. An installation of electric lights was sanctioned for the Students' Home attached to the College and the construction of quarters for the Warden of the Hostel is under consideration. In the Central College, provision was made both as regards equipment and the additional staff required for the teaching of the different Science subjects. Demonstrators for Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology and Zoology were appointed, and the employment of a Professor of Natural Science of European qualifications has been recently sanctioned. A Professor of English with Honours qualifications of the London University has been appointed and is expected to arrive shortly. The construction of a new building for the Chemistry Section was taken in hand and is in rapid progress and it is hoped that necessary arrangements will be complete for affiliation in Branch II (B) Chemistry from the next academical year. Large grants were sanctioned for the equipment of the Science Laboratories and the College Library.

99. *Religious and Moral Instruction.*—Religious and moral instruction continued to be imparted with regularity. In Colleges the half-hour religious and moral lessons were replaced by weekly lecture by the Professors and Pandits, and in other schools the usual programme was adhered to. The working of the scheme has to improve gradually with the securing of teachers possessing the requisite capacity and high personal character, and with the provision of suitable text books.

100. *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—Manual instruction or Sloyd made good progress during the year. In the matter of Kindergarten instruction, special classes were held in Mysore and Bangalore for about six weeks during the last summer vacation to train teachers of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys and girls. In these classes, instruction was imparted on the modern methods of teaching Arithmetic and Geography, the principles and methods of infant-training embodying observation-lessons, narration of stories and school gardening, and manual occupations such as card-board work, paper-folding, clay-modelling, and object-drawing.

101. *Results of Public Examinations.*—At the B. A. Degree Examination of the Madras University, 56 students in all passed in the English Language Division, 66 in the Second Language Division, and 59 in the different Optional Subjects Divisions. Two of the successful candidates in the English Division, 3 in the Second Language Division, one in Physics and one in Mathematics secured first class passes. Altogether 52 students passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, 6 of them being in the first class. The results of the Matriculation Examination were unsatisfactory. One hundred and four students passed from all the schools put together, 74 from Government institutions and the rest from Aided High Schools.

102. *Female Education.*—Female education continued to advance, the number of institutions for girls increasing from 294 to 305. One lady candidate from the Maharani's College passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and another from the same institution passed the Sanskrit Branch of the Kannada Pandits' Examination. Arrangements have been made to train every year 10 lady teachers of the department in the Upper and Lower Secondary training classes of the Maharani's College, Mysore.

103. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The number of industrial and weaving schools increased from 20 to 22 and all the Government and Aided institutions turned out satisfactory work during the year. At the Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore, the Salvation Army has arranged for courses of six months, and twelve months, for persons desirous of being trained on the farm. Sericulture as a part of nature study was taught regularly to school boys of Closepet, Chikmuduvadi (in Kankanhalli taluk), Channapatna, Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Mysore (Nazarbad school), Malvalli and Kunigal by specially trained teachers. Theoretical and practical

lessons were generally given to boys of the Kannada IV and V Classes out of school hours in these places. Practical Agriculture was taught with fair success on the Demonstration Farm attached to the Mysore Normal School.

104. Among other measures of importance in the Education department may be mentioned the following. A scheme for the opening of an English training class in the Mysore Normal School was sanctioned. The class has since been opened and a number of matriculate and non-matriculate teachers are being regularly trained in modern methods of teaching. In the current year's budget, a sum of one lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for village school buildings, one lakh for opening new primary schools and improvement of existing ones, and Rs. 60,000 for improving technical education. A scheme for the award of Secondary School-leaving Certificates has been sanctioned with effect from the commencement of this academical year to replace the present Matriculation Examination and it is hoped that it will give general satisfaction and produce beneficial results.

105. *Oriental Library.*—During the year 475 manuscripts of Sanskrit and Kannada literary works and 253 printed volumes in English, Sanskrit and Kannada were added to the Library. Four volumes of the Library Series were published, three of these relating to Sanskrit Literature and one to Kannada Literature. A classified Catalogue of the English Section of the Library brought up-to-date was issued in the early part of the year.

106. *The Economic Conference.*—I may here give a brief account of the work done by the Economic Conference during the year. I explained to you in my Address, last year the purposes of the Conference, and its constitution and sphere of work, and also indicated briefly the progress it had made till the last Dasara. Since then the Conference has developed a good deal and the Resolutions carried at the third session held during the last Birthday week have already been published. The Committee for Industries and Commerce has been strengthened, and His Highness' Government have engaged for a period of six months, the services of Mr. A. Chatterton, C.I.E., Officer in charge of the Pumping and Boring Operations and the Bureau of Industrial Information in Madras, and under him six special officers have been working. An Industrial Survey of the State has been commenced by Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer under the guidance of Mr. Chatterton. Of the sum of one lakh of rupees sanctioned for Conference expenditure as a whole during the year 1911-12, Rs. 48,000 were actually spent. For the year 1912-13, a sum of Rs. 1,46,000 has been sanctioned. District Committees have been formed in all the districts and funds were placed at their disposal for small establishments, experiments and contingencies. I will now describe to you very briefly the work done so far by the different Committees of the Conference.

107. *The Agricultural Committee.*—In order to encourage District Agricultural Associations, the Agricultural Committee made grants of sums varying from Rs. 70 to 250, to the Agricultural Associations in the districts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur. The Chitaldrug Association having sufficient funds of its own did not need any grant from the Committee. The formation of Agricultural Associations in all the District Headquarters is of great importance as an effective means of creating and sustaining an active interest in agricultural improvement. Such Associations have yet to be formed in the districts of Bangalore and Shimoga.

108. The subject of improving Sericulture which is a promising industry of the State is engaging the serious attention of the Committee. Fourteen scholarships of Rs. 8 each per month have been allotted for training students in the Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore. The students are all drawn from the ryot population, possessing lands of their own and have been selected by the District Committees. The Committee is also considering the question of opening Silk Demonstration Farms in large silk centres in charge of men trained for the work. There are also at present, a dozen students who are undergoing training in horticulture in the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, and are given a scholarship of Rs. 12 each per mensem by the Committee. Steps are being taken to institute an enquiry into the subject of the indebtedness of the Mysore ryot and his general economic condition, and to popularize the co-operative movement among the agricultural classes.

109. The Committee is issuing from time to time leaflets and pamphlets in English and Kannada on subjects relating to agriculture, sericulture, co-operative

movement, etc., and has so far issued eighteen bulletins and leaflets. It has decided to place a sum of Rs. 2,500 at the disposal of Mr. Chatterton and Dr. Smeeth who have undertaken to make experiments on well-boring operations in the State. The Committee has also been assisting the District Committees and District Associations on a small scale to carry on experiments and demonstrations of improved agricultural implements.

110. *The Education Committee.*—Passing on to the work of the Education Committee, first-hand information was collected from both within and outside the State in regard to the accommodation, equipment, staff and curricula of Elementary Schools and Training Schools. Information was also collected regarding the successful working of the boarding establishments attached to the Poona and Ahmedabad Training Colleges for women. Notes on the various subjects assigned to the Committee were prepared by the Chairman, the Secretary and some of the members. A Bill for the introduction of Compulsory Education and a draft Grant-in-aid Code were also prepared. The subjects assigned for investigation were discussed at several meetings and final recommendations were submitted to the Conference for consideration. For the improvement and extension of Primary Education, the Committee suggested the desirability of increasing the supply of trained teachers and the opening in the course of five years of one thousand new elementary schools. For the encouragement of female education, the appointment of an Inspectress of Schools, Model Middle Schools for girls with boarding establishments under the exclusive control of women teachers and Home Education Classes were suggested. For the spread of education among the backward classes, a central boarding school for pupils above the Third standard and a certain number of scholarships for pupils in the primary classes were suggested. In regard to the introduction of Compulsory Education, the Committee recommended the passing of a Regulation on the lines indicated in the Bill prepared by the Committee, and in the matter of the establishment of a local University for Mysore, the Committee recommended, as a preliminary step, the improvement of College Hostels and Libraries, the provision of Honours Courses, and the grant of Diplomas. In respect of such of these matters as were approved and submitted by the Conference, the Government have since passed orders generally approving of the proposals. A special grant of two lakhs of rupees has been provided in the current year's budget for the expansion of primary education, of which one lakh is for opening new schools and improving existing ones, and one lakh for school buildings. In addition, a provision of Rs. 5,000 for new schools and Rs. 50,000 for buildings have been included in the Village School Fund Budget. The Inspector-General has been asked to elaborate and submit detailed working proposals for the opening of additional Normal Schools, the improvement of education among the backward classes, the issue of diplomas in the two Colleges of the State, the improvement of the hostels and libraries attached to the Colleges and other kindred matters.

111. *The Industries and Commerce Committee.*—Lastly, with regard to the Industries and Commerce Committee, the Committee considered a large number of subjects referred to it by the Conference and the following industries are receiving attention, *viz.*, the improvement of silk and silk goods, tanning, hand-weaving, sandalwood-carving, lacquer-ware and manufacture of toys, and the manufacture of tiles. The most promising of these from the point of view of production of wealth in the State is the silk industry, the export of silk and silk goods in favourable years being valued at over a crore of rupees. On the recommendation of the Committee supported by the Conference, Government sanctioned the purchase of shares of the maximum value of Rs. 60,000 in the Mysore Tannery, Limited, with a view to encourage leather industry. Eight bulletins on various industrial and commercial subjects were issued under the auspices of the Committee. One of the first steps which the Committee considered necessary for the promotion of industries and commerce was the provision of suitable facility for financing local enterprise. With this view, the Committee recommended the starting of a State-Aided Bank, which was unanimously endorsed by the Conference. The matter is now under the consideration of Government.

112. *Conclusion.*—Having thus conducted you over the varied fields of administrative activity in the State and drawn your attention to the more important measures which are ripe for your consideration or for the executive action of Gov-

ernment, I will conclude by expressing my satisfaction at the felicitous circumstances in which we meet here to-day. The rainfall has been copious and our irrigation reservoirs are full, with the result that the standing crops are thriving and promise an abundant harvest. We have indeed cause to be thankful to a bountiful Providence. I will now close my Address and ask you to proceed to a discussion of its various points of interest as well as of other subjects, which you may wish to bring forward under our rules of debate.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Dewan of Mysore.

STATEMENT A.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1912-1913.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	Accounts, 1910-1911.	Revised Estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget Estimate, 1912-1913.
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue ...	1,06,78,688	1,06,54,000	1,01,50,000
II Forest ...	20,95,466	22,10,000	18,63,000
III Excise ...	41,99,249	42,85,000	42,00,000
IV Assessed Taxes ...	2,86,455	2,77,000	2,85,000
V Sayer Customs ...	.....	.....	.....
VI Salt ...	9,226	.....	.....
VII Stamps ...	8,25,652	9,15,000	8,15,000
VIII Registration ...	1,62,580	1,85,000	1,60,000
Total ...	1,82,57,326	1,85,26,000	1,74,73,000
AA—Mining Revenue—			
IX Mining Royalty and Leases ...	18,13,858	19,18,000	17,56,000
B—Interest—			
X Interest ...	1,50,909	1,15,000	3,57,000
XI Profit or Loss ...	6,47,905	4,41,000	11,50,000
Total ...	7,98,814	5,56,000	15,07,000
D—Receipts by Civil Departments—			
XIIA Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	44,112	17,000	44,000
XIIB Law and Justice—			
Jails ...	24,694	20,000	21,000
XIII Police ...	24,837	21,000	22,000
XIV Education ...	1,32,610	1,46,000	1,33,000
XV Medical ...	1,17,284	1,17,000	1,23,000
XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	59,238	86,000	72,000
Total ...	4,02,775	4,37,000	4,15,000
E—Miscellaneous—			
XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	2,725	6,000	2,000
XVIII Stationery and Printing.	17,235	8,000	9,000
XIX Miscellaneous ...	2,08,107	1,83,000	1,49,000
Total ...	2,28,067	1,97,000	1,60,000
G—XX Army ...	70,114	62,000	51,000
XXA Military Works ..	.....	11,000	10,000
Total ...	70,114	73,000	61,000
H—Railways—			
XXI State Railways—Revenue Account ...	10,58,807	13,00,000	11,44,000
K—XXII Public Works ...	4,44,375	3,09,000	3,24,000
L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme ...	15,99,179	16,64,000	16,20,000
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	2,46,73,315	2,49,80,000	2,44,60,000
Deficit ...	.....	.....	33,46,000
Grand Total ...	2,46,73,315	2,49,80,000	2,78,06,000

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1910-1911.	Revised Estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget Estimate, 1912-1913.
A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—	2,11,321	3,17,000	2,42,000
2. Land Revenue ...	19,48,980	19,04,000	19,30,000
3. Forest ...	6,92,975	7,00,000	7,14,000
4. Excise ...	3,36,803	3,33,000	3,42,000
6. Sayer Customs ...	.....	.....	.....
8. Stamps ...	38,293	33,000	60,000
9. Registration ...	82,955	83,000	85,000
Total ...	33,11,327	33,70,000	33,73,000
AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue ...	2,14,920	2,08,000	2,31,000
B—Interest—			
11. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	71,494	66,000	85,000
12. Interest on other Obligations ...	3,08,377	2,98,000	3,06,000
13. Profit or Loss ..	6,528	3,000	3,000
Total ...	3,86,399	3,67,000	3 94,000
C—14. Palace ...	23,40,000	23,22,000	23,40,000
D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—			
15. General Administration	7,86,102	6,50,000	9,06,000
16A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,53,083	7,72,000	7,77,000
16B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	1,17,738	1,11,000	1,51,000
17. Police ...	9,44,326	9,49,000	9,52,000
18. Education ...	10,53,098	10,61,000	11,47,000
19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions.	3,55,007	3,46,000	3,60,000
20. Medical ...	7,20,515	6,92,000	8,38,000
21. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,91,914	3,38,000	3,72,000
Total ...	50,21,783	49,19,000	58,03,000
E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—			
23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	35,81,321	84,000	85,000
24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	7,11,382	7,20,000	7,35,000
25. Stationery and Printing	2,23,344	2,20,000	2,04,000
26. Miscellaneous ...	4,73,280	7,41,000	2,22,000
Total ...	49,89,327	17,65,000	12,46,000
G—Army and Defence—			
27. Army ...	13,31,614	13,80,000	14,21,000
27A. Subsidy to British Government ...	(*a*)	35,00,000	35,00,000
27B. Military Works ...	(*b*)	59,000	53,000
Total ...	13,31,614	49,39,000	49,74,000
F—Famine Relief and Insurance—			
28. Famine Relief ...	—2,895	—3,000	.....
29. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	3,33,333	3,33,000	3,33,000
Total ...	3,30,438	3,30,000	3,33,000
H—Railways—Revenue Accounts—			
30. State Railways—Interest on Debt ...	7,17,280	7,20,000	7,20,000
30A. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	.....	9,000	22,000
Total ...	7,17,280	7,29,000	7,42,000
J—Irrigation—			
31. Major works ...	2,96,458	10,07,000	25,82,000
32. Minor works ...	1,40,402	2,12,000	2,03,000
K—Public Works—			
33. Civil works ...	20,54,605	23,38,000	21,62,000
Military works ...	29,813	*	*
Total ...	25,21,278	35,57,000	49,47,000
KK—34. Construction of Railways ...	4,44,027	3,00,000	13,25,000
34A. Bangalore Electric Tramways ...	.....	.....	7,00,000
L—Cauvery Power Scheme—			
35. Revenue Account ...	6,29,505	6,74,000	7,12,000
36. Capital Account ...	32,860	70,000	6,86,000
Total ...	6,62,365	7,44,000	13,98,000
Total Expenditure ...	2,22,70,758	2,35,50,000	2,78,06,000
Surplus ...	24,02,557	14,30,000	.....
Grand Total ...	2,46,73,315	2,40,80,000	2,78,06,000

* See under "G—Army and Defence 27 B. Military Works."

(*a*) See under "23 Allowance and Assignments, etc." (*b*) See under "K. Public Works."

STATEMENT D.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as they stood on 1st July 1912, as per preliminary accounts of 1911-12.

In thousands of rupees.

	1910-11	1911-12	Difference
ASSETS.			
Cash Balance in Treasuries	1,06,24	1,16,95	+10,71
Surplus Investment Account	1,66,68	1,97,73	+31,05
Loans and Advances	35,43	33,16	—2,27
Other items, such as Departmental Balances, Objection Book Advances, House-building Advances, etc.	10,07	9,35	—72
Total ...	3,18,42	3,57,19	+,38,77
LIABILITIES.			
Savings Bank Deposits	67,34	72,61	+5,27
Mysore Railway Loan of 1882	38	38	...
Four per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 ...	20,00	20,00	...
State Life Insurance Fund	21,94	24,24	+2,30
Local and other funds	28,50	29,51	+1,01
Deposits including Charitable Endowments ...	15,98	16,76	+78
Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund ...	19,47	19,83	+36
Other items, such as Remittances, etc. ...	2,52	7,30	+4,78
Total ...	1,76,13	1,90,63	+14,50
Government Balance ...	1,42,29	1,66,56	+24,27
Grand Total ...	3,18,42	3,57,19	+38,77

GPB—500—10-8-11